1	
1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
3	RICHMOND DIVISION
4	
5	
6	ARTURO ESPARZA MACIAS, et al. : Civil Action No. : 3:19cv830
7	vs. :
8	MONTERREY CONCRETE, LLC, et al. : September 16, 2020
9	·································
10	
11	COMPLETE TRANSCRIPT OF THE CONFERENCE CALL
12	BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROBERT E. PAYNE
13	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
14	
15	APPEARANCES:
16	Ian S. Hoffman, Esquire Preston M. Smith, Esquire
17	Arnold & Porter Kaye Scholer, LLP 601 Massachusetts Ave NW
18	Washington, D.C. 20001
19	Jason B. Yarashes, Esquire Legal Aid Justice Center
20	1000 Preston Avenue Suite A
21	Charlottesville, Virginia 22903 Counsel for the plaintiffs
22	
23	
24	Peppy Peterson, RPR Official Court Reporter
25	United States District Court

```
APPEARANCES: (cont'g)
 1
 2
     Robert F. Redmond, Jr., Esquire
     Mitchell D. Diles, Esquire
 3
     McGuireWoods, LLP
     Gateway Plaza
     800 East Canal Street
 4
     Richmond, Virginia 23219
5
     Counsel for the defendants
 6
 7
 8
 9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
```

## PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: Hello. This is Macias against Monterrey Concrete, 3:19CV830. Who is here for whom starting with counsel for the plaintiff, and when you speak, please give your name so the court reporter will know about it. Hello? Anybody there? Hello?

MR. REDMOND: Good afternoon, Your Honor. This is Bob Redmond and Mitch Diles. I think we got cut off when we were on hold. Are you prepared for us to conference in the plaintiffs, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes. I cut you off. I'm sorry. It has to do with the technical difficulties with my brain.

MR. REDMOND: Your Honor, they're on the line. Let me conference them in right now. Thank you.

Your Honor, it looks like the plaintiffs are in. Ian, are you there?

MR. HOFFMAN: Yes, Your Honor. Good afternoon. Ian Hoffman from Arnold & Porter on behalf of the plaintiffs.

THE COURT: This is Macias against Monterrey Concrete, 3:19CV830. So, who is it that's here for the plaintiff?

MR. HOFFMAN: This is Ian Hoffman, Your Honor, from Arnold & Porter. I'm happy to proceed if Your Honor is ready.

THE COURT: Is anybody else here from Arnold &

Porter?

MR. HOFFMAN: Yes, Your Honor. My colleague Preston Smith who was also present at the motion to dismiss hearing is present. Also on the line is another Arnold & Porter attorney name Daniel Cantor, C-a-n-t-o-r. Mr. Cantor has not yet entered his appearance, but he will. He's just listening in today. We also have Mr. Jason Yarashes from the Legal Aid Justice Center who is also counsel in the case and is present on the line.

THE COURT: All right, and for the defendants?

MR. REDMOND: Good afternoon, Your Honor. It's Bob

Redmond and Mitch Diles, both of McGuireWoods.

THE COURT: All right. Well, this thing got started because there was this motion for a protective order.

MR. HOFFMAN: I'm sorry, Your Honor. I'm having trouble hearing you.

THE COURT: Plaintiffs called in here wanting to talk about two discovery disputes, and then there came in a motion to enter a protective order, ECF 39, and a motion to strike it, ECF 40, then a supporting memo, ECF 44. So what's the discovery dispute, Mr. Hoffman?

MR. HOFFMAN: Again, good afternoon, Your Honor. May it please the Court, I believe there are two discovery disputes, at least from plaintiffs' perspectives. Mr. Redmond might want to raise other issues, and I will let him do so, but

the two issues from plaintiffs' perspective, Your Honor, are, number one, whether the deposition of certain of our clients, the plaintiffs, that are located in Mexico, whether those depositions should be conducted remotely via Zoom or similar technology or whether they must be conducted in person in Richmond.

That's issue number one, and I'm prepared to address that issue today. The parties have met and conferred about it, but we have not been able to resolve the issue.

The second issue, Your Honor, is whether the defendants may seek discovery of the immigration status, immigration status information about the plaintiffs both through written discovery like interrogatories and also through deposition questions.

And plaintiffs' position is that whether plaintiffs are here illegally or have been here illegally in the past or undocumented or that kind of discovery and those types of questions should be subject to the protective order and should be out of bounds, Your Honor, and so I'm happy to address those two issues in whatever order you would like.

The -- obviously the Court recognizes that there's been some filings recently, and I'm happy to address those if the Court wishes.

THE COURT: Let's take the issues of depositions first. What's your position?

MR. HOFFMAN: Our position, Your Honor, is that there's sufficient special circumstances and good cause under the local rules and under the federal rules to permit plaintiffs to make -- certain of the plaintiffs, Your Honor, to make themselves available for a deposition via Zoom, and I won't keep caveating it, but I'll say Zoom as a shorthand for a remote virtual deposition.

There are 17 plaintiffs in this action, Your Honor. Seven of them are currently in the United States, and ten of them are currently in Mexico. Immediately after your last status conference we had with the Court, the next day, I believe, the defendants served 17 deposition notices for all of the plaintiffs for the depositions to start approximately 11 days later and continue sequentially.

The next business day that I received those notices, I reached out to Mr. Redmond and explained that ten of those individuals are in Mexico and that we would make them available for depositions via Zoom. For the seven that are in the United States, we would commence to make efforts. Notwithstanding COVID and other similar challenges, we would make efforts to bring them for deposition in Richmond before the individuals located in Mexico because of all of the safety concerns related to the COVID-19 pandemic, which are particularly acute in Mexico, as well as there is immigration-related border crossing type of hurdles, that we would gladly make them available via

Zoom and that we were making efforts right away to wind that up and make it happen, and we, at the time, were attempting to secure it, and we have since secured local counsel in Mexico near where our clients, most of our clients at least are located in Mexico so that there are (indecipherable).

THE COURT: Mr. Hoffman, the combination of the speed at which you are talking and the interference on the signal make it difficult to follow you, so you need to slow it down.

MR. HOFFMAN: I apologize very much, Your Honor. I will do my best to slow it down. If the interference issue causes any more problems, please speak up and I'll try something else, but for now I'll slow down.

Your Honor, there is --

THE COURT: Excuse me a minute, Mr. Hoffman. You say there are ten plaintiffs in Mexico, and because of COVID concerns and border-crossing hurdles, I was under the impression that there were current immigration rules that foreclosed people coming into Mexico -- from Mexico into this country except with certain explicit permissions and for certain reasons. Is that wrong?

MR. HOFFMAN: That is not wrong, Your Honor, and I was headed right there, so you're one step ahead of me in the argument. Your Honor, all nonessential travel is barred between the United States and Mexico. All of the normal visa processes at the consulate in Mexico are closed. The only

access to visas is for emergency situations, and the only way to get an emergency visa is to travel to a consulate and apply, and there are lengthy wait times, and there are lengthy distances our clients would have to travel, like perhaps an all-day bus trip in the time of COVID in order to even sit for an interview.

There are only very narrow types of visas that would even conceivably apply here, and the timetables to get those visas are lengthy, and even if you were to go through the entire process, there's no guarantee that it would be permitted. For example, you know, tourist visas, highly unlikely that would be granted for this kind of travel. It's not for tourism.

My understanding from consulting with various immigration counsel who deal with these kinds of issues regularly is that there's lengthy wait times even for those.

Other processes like special parole permissions, my understanding is that they take months, three or four months in normal times to even get processed, and there's no guaranteed outcome at the end of that. That's in normal times, not in COVID times.

THE COURT: Let me ask you something. Are your clients coming up here to work sometimes? How do they get here when they're going to work?

MR. HOFFMAN: My understanding is that -- so, Your

Honor, I believe some are here now working, and I don't know the plan of the ten who are in Mexico to come and work. My --

THE COURT: How can they have any plans to come and work if they can't get any visas unless they violate the law and slip across the border?

MR. HOFFMAN: Your Honor, I have no -- maybe I misspoke. I have no awareness of any plans for any of the ten plaintiffs to come into the United States to work. I was merely pointing out that I think there is a work visa process that would have to be gone through that would have -- they would have to apply through, and my understanding is it would also take a long amount of time, and I think that the current state of the law is -- because of, I believe, certain executive orders, it makes these types of workers extremely -- makes the applications for that type of work extremely unlikely to be granted at this time.

THE COURT: Well, as I understand it, they're letting a lot of people in on visas to pick vegetables and fruits and things that work in the agricultural industry, but they're requiring them to be on visas. And how do they get in?

Have you actually gone to look at the law and determine what the law says about whether your people could get a visa to come in here and work, Mr. Hoffman?

MR. HOFFMAN: Your Honor, I have spoken with immigration counsel who deal with these issues regularly, and I

explained my understanding. I don't practice immigration law so I can't cite to you which law and regulations would apply. I would be happy to brief the matter, Your Honor, so we could identify with particularity, but we cross-referenced this with several immigration counsel who deal with it, but I would be happy to follow up, Your Honor, by providing more specificity.

But just to be clear, the argument, Your Honor, is that there is enough -- there are enough hurdles here with the immigration-related and visa-related hurdles combined with the COVID pandemic to provide sufficient good cause to permit these depositions to happen via Zoom.

THE COURT: Thank you. Let me hear from Mr. Redmond.

MR. REDMOND: Good afternoon, Your Honor. On this issue, there's Eastern District of Virginia case law on point, and if I may — we didn't have a chance to brief it, but I'm citing to Lafleur v. Dollar Tree Stores, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 189291, Magistrate Judge Lawrence, now District Judge Lawrence. Plaintiffs are expected to appear for their deposition in the forum where they initiate their lawsuit absent a hardship. It is insufficient for a plaintiff to make unsupported assertions with respect to undue hardship in order to avoid appearing in person for his deposition, collecting cases including Lerman v. Chuckleberry, 521 F. Supp. 228 requiring plaintiffs to appear at a deposition to submit to a treating physician's affidavit.

Also, Your Honor, a more recent case --

THE COURT: I'm not going to deal with this now. I just want to know -- with the cases now. Why do you want to -- you know, Mexico is probably fourth in the world in COVID problems. What leads you to believe that they could get into the United States anyway?

MR. REDMOND: Well, Your Honor, first off, I think at -- we have documentary evidence that four of the ten plaintiffs are already here in the United States: Manuel Esparza, Roderigo Canales Salazar, Alonso Cisneros Ayala, and Jaime Marquez Esparza all have current Facebook profiles that shows that they are in the United States including recent updated photographs that show that these are current profiles.

So we believe at least four of the ten are already here, and we have asked plaintiffs to provide some proof that they're in Mexico, and they have not -- declined that opportunity. So we believe that on balance, the evidence shows very clearly that four of the ten are already here.

Also we have -- we've had testimony evidence that two others, Leopoldo Gonzales and Luis Carlos Romero, are also here. It's likely that six of the ten are here in the United States, and we've asked for some proof from the plaintiff that they are not, and they have declined that opportunity to prove it. We believe they have the duty to prove that these gentlemen are in Mexico, and they have declined that opportunity.

With respect to the remaining, all the plaintiffs that they claim are away, there are two other issues that we think are important, Your Honor. First off, when did these plaintiffs leave for Mexico, because if they left after the case was filed, then the plaintiffs should have petitioned the Court for a deposition prior to -- before time pursuant to Rule 30(a), but they didn't. And even if they left for Mexico after they engaged counsel but before they filed the lawsuit, they should have petitioned the Court for a deposition pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 27(a).

Their failure -- if indeed some or all of these ten plaintiffs have left the United States for Mexico after this lawsuit is filed, that has put us in a difficult position because we are facing a highly fact-intensive lawsuit for multimillions of dollars with translators, and they propose to do this through an internet connection using Zoom.

We think that that's going to be inadequate in spades because we'll have to have translators on both sides. It's document intensive. I have lots of document I want to show these folks, and I can't do it effectively over Zoom, or to do so over Zoom would be onerous

THE COURT: Hold on just a minute. To begin, it seems to me that I have enough before me at this juncture to require that the matter be briefed with the plaintiff having the burden of proof. Mr. Hoffman, if, in fact, four people are

in the United States according to their Facebook pages and two according to some testimony -- I haven't heard any details on that yet -- are in the United States, then your motion has far less force.

In addition, you have the burden of showing how an effective deposition can be taken of the other four. But if you've got six in the United States, pony them up for deposition right now and stop arguing over it it seems to me is the answer to that question.

Mr. Redmond, have you shown the plaintiffs' lawyers your proof that four -- I'm not going to try their names and nobody else is, and you need to give Ms. Peterson the spelling of their names, of the four that you say have been reported on Facebook and the two that you say have been reported on testimony so she can have it for the transcript and I can have it.

But have you given them the proof that you say you have about the presence of these six people in the United States?

MR. REDMOND: I have given them -- Your Honor, thank you. I have given them Mr. Jaime Marquez Esparza's Facebook page, and I will commit to giving them, before close of business today, the three remaining Facebook pages for Manuel Esparza, Rodrigo Canales Salazar, and Alonso Cisneros Ayala.

THE COURT: What about the testimony you are talking

about as to the other two?

MR. REDMOND: I will get -- it's in my notes, Your Honor, and if it's not committed to an affidavit, I'll get that committed to an affidavit, Your Honor.

of where the depositions be taken, it's the rule that they're to be taken here in the forum where the case was filed absent a showing of good cause to the contrary, and it's the burden of the plaintiff who wants to have the depositions of the plaintiffs taken somewhere else to prove an exception and to prove good cause, and the papers — the oral statement just doesn't get the job done.

So I'll require a brief on it, but I do think it would be a good idea for you to, even before then, provide the information you are talking about, Mr. Redmond, to the plaintiffs' counsel. If those people are in the United States, set the depositions now, Mr. Hoffman, and don't let them go back home before you do it.

And then as to the other four, you do need to make a showing about when they left and why you didn't do what the law gives you a right to do to preserve their testimony. That's the way it is. So you have -- when are you going to file your brief, Mr. Hoffman, on leave to take depositions other than in Richmond?

MR. HOFFMAN: Your Honor, I believe we can file that

on Friday. 1 THE COURT: Okay. That day is -- what day of the 2 3 month is that? 4 MR. REDMOND: 18th, Your Honor. 5 MR. HOFFMAN: I'm sorry, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: All right. You're going to file your 7 brief. Mr. Redmond, when are you going to file your response? 8 MR. REDMOND: September 25th, Your Honor, one week 9 later if that's permissible with the Court. 10 THE COURT: That's fine. And your reply? 11 MR. HOFFMAN: Your Honor, we can file -- yes, Your 12 Honor. I'm looking at my calendar. How about Wednesday, 13 September 30th? 14 THE COURT: All right. 15 MR. HOFFMAN: Your Honor, may I respond briefly to 16 some of the points Mr. Redmond made? 17 THE COURT: Well, you can. You're going to have an 18 opportunity to do that in your papers, but go ahead. 19 MR. HOFFMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. I just want to underscore that we have been attempting to work all this out in 20 21 good faith, and we've been attempting to bring every plaintiff who is in the United States to the district to sit for a 22 23 deposition. 24 Your Honor, we are not trying to play any games here, 25 and I represented to Mr. Redmond as an officer of the court

that these individuals were in Mexico. Mr. Redmond also knows that during the mediation that we conducted by Zoom, I believe seven or eight of our plaintiffs who are in Mexico participated from Mexico by Zoom in that mediation.

And, Your Honor, I'm glad you asked for the proof because I had the very same questions. I made the representation to Mr. Redmond that these gentleman be confirmed, that contend are in Mexico, and I asked him please provide the proof that you think they're not in Mexico so that we can try to sort out this confusion. Mr. Redmond's response was that's work product, I can't tell you because that's work product.

Now our understanding is that his proof is a Facebook profile page. All we know is for one of them. So we will happily rebut this evidence. I think it's -- it could have been worked out sooner, and we'll put all of this into our responsive papers, Your Honor.

MR. REDMOND: Your Honor, this is Bob Redmond. May I have a moment to respond to one of the comments that was made?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. REDMOND: At the mediation, we were never told that people on the video were in Mexico. We were told that some of the plaintiffs are appearing by video. That's what we were instructed. We're not misleading the Court. We didn't mislead plaintiffs' counsel. I explained to plaintiffs'

counsel that the burden is on them to show that these individuals are not in the United States, and I don't think it's a fair characterization to say we misled the Court or them. So that's all I have to say about that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I actually have to say that you all need to quit worrying about whether somebody is accusing you of doing something wrong. You come here with the presumption that -- you all are officers of the court, and so I presume that you don't do things wrong.

The other thing is, you need, when you are talking about the other side, conduct of the lawyers, you need to be careful in your choice of words so you don't leave it open to the interpretation that you are, in fact, pointing fingers, people misrepresenting or something. That's the way we conduct business here, folks, so let's keep that up, and we'll be all right.

Now, the next thing is the immigration status that you wanted to deal with. What are you talking about there, Mr. Hoffman?

MR. HOFFMAN: So, Your Honor, Ian Hoffman again. We received voluminous written discovery requests from defendants, and we have worked through them and served our objections to them last night. We understand from those requests and from other indications from the defendants that they intend to seek discovery into our clients' immigration status at various

times, and by immigration status I mean whether they are presently living and working in the states illegally, whether they worked illegally at any other time, for example when they left the employment of Monterrey Concrete or, again, at any other time.

Several of the discovery requests go to this, and so we have, obviously, depositions coming up, Your Honor, and so I wanted to raise this issue before the deposition started that plaintiffs -- and the law is clear that in these types of cases, particularly FLSA cases, an employee's immigration status is irrelevant, and even if it had some marginal relevance, there is a high risk that seeking discovery of this type of information would lead to a potential for feelings of harassment and chilling of parties' rights.

So I don't think that there's any relevance to these parties' immigration status, whether that's current or at times in the past, and we are not trying to block any legitimate discovery efforts that the defendants want to take to build their case, but we think that crossing the line into whether and when each plaintiff was here illegally and whether they acted illegally or whether they overstayed visas or entered without visas is outside the scope of the issues in the case, and seeking aggressive discovery on that could lead to that, warrants a protective order, Your Honor. That's our position on that. So we would seek an order declaring that discovery,

including deposition questions aimed at soliciting the type of immigration status information, are barred.

THE COURT: Why do you need the immigration information, Mr. Redmond?

MR. REDMOND: Your Honor, we filed our answer on June 24th, and nearly every single affirmative defense addresses the fact that these gentlemen engaged in fraud on Monterrey Concrete by intending to enter the country using the Monterrey Concrete visa and then leaving Monterrey Concrete to work illegally in the United States.

It's fraud in the inducement. It is a contract offense. It was known to the plaintiffs on June 24th. We served our discovery on August 28th. We had numerous discovery requests addressed to the fact that these gentlemen came to Monterrey Concrete with the full intention of jumping ship during their time and working illegally in the country.

They didn't say anything about this issue until yesterday at 4:00. I told Mr. Hoffman by email yesterday and again today that we are -- this is a significant, significant issue that requires briefing, and I requested that he not raise it with the Court on this call because it requires briefing.

To address why we need this, it's because they claim that they entered into a contract with Monterrey Concrete, and we think that they entered into an effort, a fraudulent effort to get into the country using our visas and jump ship, and we

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

have ample evidence to show that's what most of them did, nearly all of them. That directly rebuts, A, the contract claims; B, the TVPA claims, and, to some degree, the FLSA claims. This is not an FLSA claim. We wish it was. TVPA case with horrendous accusations against a small businessman claiming that he's put people in slavery and made them work 24 hours a day in some circumstances. So we need --THE COURT: Has the Fair Labor Standards Act claim been dropped? MR. REDMOND: Your Honor, we're all ears on that one. We have not heard from the Court on that. THE COURT: No --MR. REDMOND: Plaintiffs have not dropped it. THE COURT: All right. MR. REDMOND: Your Honor, if I could just wrap this up briefly --THE COURT: What is your docket number of your answer? MR. REDMOND: It is 25, Your Honor, and the affirmative defenses can be found on page 23 of 24. THE COURT: Well, there are two affirmative defenses -- there are two affirmative defenses, three of that sort, but then there's one that says they're unlawfully present in the United States and, therefore, lack the capacity to sue. Is that the law?

MR. REDMOND: I believe that is the law, Your Honor, but I will make sure that's the case. I believe that is based on the law.

THE COURT: All right. Okay.

MR. REDMOND: For the record, Your Honor --

THE COURT: All right, Mr. Hoffman.

MR. HOFFMAN: Just starting on the last part, Your Honor, I don't have the case law handy at present, but I would not concede that that is the state of the law, that someone who's unlawfully present in the United States lacks the capacity to sue. But we can certainly back get back to the Court on that if the Court wishes.

I don't think that any of these affirmative defenses change the analysis. If Mr. Redmond wants to argue that -- and seek discovery that my clients left his employment for some other reason other than the treatment that they were receiving and the lack of pay that they were receiving, I think he can elicit that. The issue is whether he can elicit that they acted illegally in terms of immigration status when they -- in connection with any other work they did for anyone else in the United States really at any time.

And so if he wants to develop a case that our clients didn't intend to work for Monterrey Concrete, I'm not sure that that would even touch on immigration status. It's the illegality and --

THE COURT: Let me stop you there a minute and ask both of you something that I don't know the answer to. Tell me what you know. If I get a visa to come to work in the United States, is that visa to work for Joe Smith's company, or is it just to work?

MR. REDMOND: Your Honor, this is Bob Redmond. It is the former. Visas are employer specific. They are not general passes to let people work in the United States, and there are requirements that Monterrey Concrete have to report to the Department of Labor if employees or visa holders, like the 17 plaintiffs in this case, leave before their term. And, in fact, that's a very big part of it, and it is inevitable that the fact that they left Monterrey Concrete and went to work for years at other concrete companies in Richmond or Dallas or Tennessee or places like that, that that will engage in our defense.

And the fact that Mr. -- that the plaintiffs have just raised this issue yesterday at 4:00 when we have a deposition starting on Monday morning is problematic to us. We think this is a huge issue and should be fully briefed. We talked about it in our answer and we talked about it in our discovery. It was a lively topic in the mediation --

THE COURT: All right. Okay. That's enough. I agree it should be briefed, but I guess my first question is who has the burden on the question. Since the defendant wants

the protective order and wants the -- I mean the plaintiff does, I think the plaintiff starts it, you respond, and they reply. We'll follow that -- do you want to do that on the same schedule that you have on the others, or do you want to do it later?

MR. REDMOND: Your Honor, this is Bob Redmond. We would prefer to do it later, and, in the interim, we will provide a running objection to those questions to the three depositions we have scheduled next week because we think it's imperative to get these depositions started. We have a discovery cutoff in just a few months, and we prefer not to delay these depositions while the Court addresses this issue.

MR. HOFFMAN: Your Honor, this is Ian Hoffman for plaintiffs. Our first preference, Your Honor, would be, if at all possible, to get this issue resolved before the depositions start because of the type of chilling effect, and, again, Your Honor, taking your prior admonition to heart, Your Honor, I want to be clear that I'm not accusing Mr. Redmond of harassment, but that's the language that the case law uses for the effect that these kinds of discovery requests can have on plaintiffs who are trying to exercise their lawful right.

I fear that the effect of these questions at a lengthy in-person deposition will not be good, Your Honor, and that we would seek protection from that. I provided the case law authority that we believe supports the request to Mr.

Redmond already, and I'm happy to provide that authority to the Court, and perhaps, you know, if Mr. Redmond could provide any counter authority by the end of this week, we could try to get a quick decision on this issue. That would be our first preference.

THE COURT: That might be your preference, but I'm not going to give you a decision on it quickly. I have several other things including a decision sitting on my desk about your complaint that I'm working on. When do you want to brief it? I would think the proper procedure is that at the deposition, you ask the question, and then the plaintiff's lawyer can instruct the witness not to answer and then it will be on the record what the question is.

Meanwhile, let's brief it. I want the precise question. So when do you want to file your papers on the immigration issue, gentlemen? When do you want that done?

MR. REDMOND: If the Court wants to proceed in that manner, which makes sense, I would recommend that we have the depositions next week. We get the transcripts, plaintiff files his motion on the 25th, we file our opposition on the 30th, he files -- actually we have another deposition on the 2nd, so, Your Honor, may be best if we just do all the depositions and then brief it.

So we could brief it on October 16, he files his motion for protective order on October 16th, we would file an

opposition on October 23rd, he files his reply October 28th.

If the Court grants our -- rules in favor of the defendant and identifies the questions that can be answered, we can call these folks back and ask them the questions and get the answers that way. That's my recommendation, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Any objection?

MR. HOFFMAN: Your Honor, this is Ian Hoffman. I just need a little bit of clarification of the Court's direction. Is the Court envisioning that I would -- that counsel defending these depositions would be permitted to direct the witness not to answer?

THE COURT: Yes. I just told you that.

MR. HOFFMAN: Okay.

THE COURT: This is a situation where I need to see the question that is asked before making a ruling. I don't want to make a general ruling on immigration information. I need to know the extent to which the particular question may pertain to the particular defense that is being asked about.

I can understand the argument that if these people signed up with Monterrey and all the time it was their intent to go somewhere else, then you need to know what their immigration status was at particular times, and -- but I can't link it precisely, so I need to have it briefed, and I think the best way to do it is conduct the depositions and then it's -- in order for you to preserve the issue you're going to

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

brief, you have to tell them not to answer the question, and that's perfectly all right when you have the imprimatur of The Court to allow you to do that. Then is the schedule all right with you then that he suggested, Mr. Hoffman? MR. HOFFMAN: I'd rather it be done jointly on a faster basis, Your Honor. I would be okay with briefing being done after the first three depositions, so that puts our brief due on September 25. THE COURT: Wait a minute. How many depositions are there and when are they being taken? MR. REDMOND: Your Honor, this is Bob Redmond. are seven depositions being taken. The first three are September 21, 22, 23. Then there's a deposition on October 2nd. Then there's a deposition on October 5th, 6th, and 7th, and those are the depositions that are currently scheduled. THE COURT: And that's a total of three depositions on the 21st through the 23rd of September, three on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of October, and one on the 2nd; is that right? MR. REDMOND: Yes, Your Honor, that's correct. THE COURT: And then you would file when, have the plaintiff file when? MR. REDMOND: Your Honor, I would recommend that the plaintiff obtain the transcript, file his motion for protective

order on October 16th, we would file our opposition on

October 23rd, he file his reply on October 28th. That would allow us to have time to get the transcripts for all of the depositions that are at issue and then identify for the Court the questions that are subject to the Court's ruling.

THE COURT: All right. I think that schedule makes sense. Why is it not best to get all the depositions taken and get the questions on the record and do it that way, Mr. Hoffman?

MR. HOFFMAN: Two reasons, Your Honor. Number one, I think that the first three depositions will give us ample guidance on how the remaining depositions are going to go. I don't see a particular need to go all the way through all seven before knowing the kinds of questions that Mr. Redmond is going to ask. I think the first three will be sufficient to give the parties and the Court guidance.

The second concern I have, Your Honor, is that because of all the logistical difficulties with bringing these plaintiffs to the district for their deposition, I'm not sure what Mr. Redmond's position is going to be, if he's going to recall all of them to travel back to Richmond to sit for a follow-up deposition depending on the Court's ruling, so I'm trying to minimize the risk that we have to have 14 depositions instead of seven.

MR. REDMOND: Your Honor, if I may speak briefly to that. I have already started preparing for these depositions,

and the questions are not the same. These are individuals with different fact patterns. They are at different experiences in Monterrey. I have different evidence that I'd like to ask them about. So I don't think it's accurate to say that everything covered in the first three depositions is going to apply to the remaining four depositions. I think it just makes more sense to do it the way we've suggested.

THE COURT: All right, thank you, gentlemen. I would prefer to have them, all the depositions done and the questions down, and then it will narrow what you all are going to argue about. It will also permit you to put different questions into categories, and it will make more sense in the long run. So if you finish the depositions on the 7th, you'll be getting the transcripts all along. Any reason you can't file on the 16th of October, Mr. Hoffman? You want it later, or what?

MR. HOFFMAN: I think the 16th of October is fine, Your Honor. I understand the Court's ruling.

THE COURT: 16th of October you file your brief on the questioning about the immigration questions raised in the depositions. Mr. Redmond, the defendant will file a response on October 23rd. Then the plaintiff, you want to file your response when -- your reply on the 28th, is that what one of you said? Is that the schedule you want, gentlemen?

MR. HOFFMAN: Yes, that's what Mr. Redmond proposed, and I think that's fine on the 28th.

```
1
               THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything else we need to
 2
     go over now?
 3
               MR. REDMOND: Your Honor, this is Bob Redmond, Your
 4
     Honor.
 5
               THE COURT: Excuse me. I think the motion for
 6
     protective order, ECF number 39, and the motion to strike, ECF
 7
     number 40, are moot given what we've just decided. Do you all
 8
     agree with that?
 9
               MR. REDMOND: Your Honor, this is Bob Redmond.
                                                              We
10
     agree the motion to strike is moot. The motion for protective
11
     order addressed the privilege log and --
12
               THE COURT: That's right. You are right. I'm sorry.
13
     The privilege log.
14
               MR. REDMOND: We agree that the motion to strike is
     moot, and there's no reason for the Court to rule on that.
15
16
               THE COURT: All right. So there is a motion for
17
     protective order on a privilege log and a supporting brief, but
18
     you haven't replied to it.
19
               MR. REDMOND: Your Honor, that's correct. We just
     got that last night at 11:38.
20
21
               THE COURT: What have you been doing?
               MR. REDMOND: On the privilege log, Your Honor?
22
23
               THE COURT: In the meantime since 11:38, come on.
24
               MR. REDMOND: Your Honor, getting ready for this
25
     call.
```

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: All right. So when are you going to file -- as a general proposition, I don't really understand what the basis for the protective order is, but go on and file your response brief. When are you going to file it? MR. REDMOND: Your Honor, we would like to file that next Friday if possible. THE COURT: What date is that? MR. REDMOND: That is September 25th. THE COURT: All right. And then you want to file your reply when, Mr. Hoffman? MR. HOFFMAN: Your Honor, I believe we could file on Thursday, October 1st. THE COURT: Okay. All right. That is the response to -- excuse me a minute. The response to number 39 and 44 --44 is a memo in support of 39, so the response will be September 25, and the reply will be October 1; is that right? MR. HOFFMAN: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Have you all rethought your positions about trying to settle the case now that you've been doing all the arm-wrestling you've been doing? MR. REDMOND: Your Honor, this is Bob Redmond. are ready, willing, and able. We know that Magistrate Judge Stillman retired and is engaging each side by telephone in the immediate past couple of days. We are happy, happy, happy, happy to continue discussions.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. HOFFMAN: Your Honor, this is Ian Hoffman for the plaintiffs. Of course we're always open and interested in getting a fair resolution to the case. We just haven't been able to to date. THE COURT: This is a jury trial, is it? MR. REDMOND: Yes, Your Honor, it is. MR. HOFFMAN: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: What do you see as the scope, the amount of the recovery that is obtainable in this case, Mr. Hoffman, in terms of dollar amount? Assume you win. What's the damages? MR. HOFFMAN: Your Honor, it's over two and a half million dollars, I believe. I'm pulling up my initial disclosures because I want to be precise with it, but that's the ballpark that we're in, Your Honor, because the Fair Labor Standards Act overtime claims alone I believe -- I'm having trouble putting my fingers on the initial disclosures, but I believe it's over 6- or \$700,000, and those are doubles as a matter of the statute plus recovery of attorneys' fees on top of that. That's totally setting aside the TVPA damages which are also very high. MR. REDMOND: Your Honor, this is Bob Redmond. have initial disclosures at the ready. They're asking for over, well over \$4 million.

THE COURT: Well, that's very ambitious. I hope you

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

are able to settle it. Meanwhile, we've got a schedule, and we'll go forward. So thank you all very much. Thank you, Your Honor. There is one --MR. HOFFMAN: MR. REDMOND: There is one discovery motion outstanding that hasn't been raised, but 38 was filed on Friday, September 11th. 37 and 38. THE COURT: What are they? I don't know that I've read them. MR. REDMOND: It is defendant's motions for sanctions under Federal Rule 37(b)(3) because Mr. Esparza did not attend his deposition. THE COURT: Esparza. MR. REDMOND: I think it's one of the several Esparzas. This is Jaime Marquez Esparza. THE COURT: Has that been briefed? MR. REDMOND: It's been filed by us. They have not opposed it, Your Honor. I don't think under the standard schedule it's due yet. We filed it Friday, September 11th. THE COURT: Well, then, they have time to file a response. Are you planning to respond, or are you going to agree to sanctions? MR. HOFFMAN: Of course we plan to respond with our position, Your Honor, and I'm happy to answer any questions It certainly overlaps with the first issue we about that. spoke of today, and as Mr. Redmond said, he didn't show up for

his deposition. This is one of those gentlemen who is in 1 2 Mexico, and there's been, you know, close communications with 3 Mr. Redmond all along he's in Mexico. 4 THE COURT: Just brief it in the ordinary course, but 5 I'm going to tell you something. If any of these people turn 6 out to be in the United States that he's talking about -- Mr. 7 Redmond, remember you need to send the names to Ms. Peterson. 8 MR. REDMOND: Yes, sir. 9 THE COURT: For all of the ten you were talking about 10 and what category they're in so we'll know what you're talking 11 about. You went through that with lightning speed. If it turns out that they're in the United States, then you get them 12 13 here to get them deposed. You work it out. Because there will 14 be a cost associated if I find they are and they haven't been 15 brought to Richmond to be deposed. All right. I'll hear your brief in the ordinary course on the others. 16 17 MR. REDMOND: Thank you, Your Honor. 18 MR. HOFFMAN: Thank you. 19 THE COURT: Thank you very much. Bye-bye. 20 21 (End of proceedings.) 22 23 24

25

Ī	
1	
2	
3	I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript
4	from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
5	
6	
7	/s/ P. E. Peterson, RPR Date
8	r. E. reterson, RPR Date
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	